

Caught in the Rain Again?

Come in tonight! Get one of our special double Texture London Slip-Ons at \$7.25

You'll not find their equal for style, fit & water turning qualities elsewhere for less than a ten dollar bill—they're exceptional at \$7.25.

Girl's Fancy Rain Capes
Checks, blues, tan & dark reds. Hood silk lined. \$1.95

Girl's Rain Coats with Hood
Hoods detachable. Coats are made with auto collar. \$3.48

Boy's English Rain Coats
Light and dark tans. Full cut. Anticollar. Great values. \$3.75

Boy's Black Rubber Slickers
The ideal coat for boys. Severe with their clothes. \$2.00

Store Open Tonight. **KLEINMAIERS** Store Open Tonight.

An unexpected use of electric heating radiators in New York City during the excessively cold weather was to warm the hear caves in the Bronx Park Zoo, which are too far from the power house to make it convenient to pipe steam to the dens.

CHIEF PRESENTED A GOLD BADGE

Friends Give Him a Complete Surprise.

A better method of convincing Chief of Police McDonough that every cloud has a silver lining could not be conceived than that adopted by a large number of his friends who invaded the peaceful quiet of his home Sunday evening and presented him with a beautiful gold badge in token of their friendship. To say (faint) the chief was completely taken by surprise is only whispering it for not the slightest intimation of their act had reached his ears. The badge is a beautiful heavy gold emblem and is beautifully mounted with an eagle with wings extended, and bears the words, "Marion Chief of Police." The donors failed in their effort to keep the presentation a quiet affair although they did succeed in keeping the names of the givers from the press.

The chief has a right to feel proud of the present and when the brevity of his term of office is taken into consideration it is evident that the givers are pleased with his administration for the past three months and are not afraid to prove their appreciation of "Jack's" early efforts to preserve peace and order.

See Beauty & Long's 25c bargain table.

CLEM GROVES DIES AT COLUMBUS

Former Marion Man Passes Away Saturday.

Clem Groves, formerly of Marion died at his home at 122 Clarendon street, Columbus, Ohio, at 6:30 o'clock Saturday morning after suffering for several days from trouble resulting from a broken jaw.

The late Mr. Groves once lived on Forrest street and left Marion four years ago for Columbus where his death occurred. He was a member of the Kosciouski lodge of Odd Fellows and was likewise a member of the Uniform Rank, K. of P. He is survived by two sons, Edward and Albert. The former is a member of the Columbus fire department and is stationed at Station No. 1, while the latter, Albert, is a railroad engineer. The funeral will be held at the late home in Columbus at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

FOUND DEAD IN HER BED

Mother of William Harper Dies Suddenly.

Mrs. Amanda Harper, widow of Alexander Harper, was found dead in bed at her home, near Lemert, Saturday morning, about 6 o'clock, by her daughter, Miss Ida Harper, says the Upper Sandusky Daily Chief. Deceased had been a sufferer from neuritis of the face for several years, and it is thought the disease affected her heart, causing death.

Mrs. Harper's maiden name was Amanda Rank. She was born in Crawford county, October 12, 1836, and was in her 74th year. She is survived by three sons, William Harper of Marion, George Harper, three miles northwest of Sycamore, and Charles Harper at home, and one daughter, Miss Ida Harper, at home. Three sisters and one brother also survive. The husband and father died November 23, 1911.

The funeral was held Monday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock, from the United Brethren church in Benton, Rev. E. G. Stover officiating. Interment in Elmwood cemetery.

INFANT DIES SATURDAY.
Helen, the day-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. V. C. Kinell, died at the home of her parents, Saturday evening of infantile disease. The body was taken to Bradford, O., Monday morning for interment.

WILL BECOME A SISTER OF CHARITY

Miss Elizabeth Molloy Today Enters St. Joseph Convent.

Miss Elizabeth Molloy, accompanied by her brother, Dennis Molloy, left today for Cincinnati where she will enter the St. Joseph convent in a suburb of that city. Miss Molloy expects to take the veil immediately. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Molloy, 317 North Main street.

La Follette having 22 delegates nailed down thinks he knows where the true progressive hope is located.

CHURCH OBSERVES COMMUNION DAY

Rev. J. W. Miles Talks on the Significance of the Sacrament.

FINE SERMON AT ST. MARY'S

Rev. C. R. Havighurst Gives Second of Sermon Series.

"Heaven" is the subject of the Sunday Evening Sermon at Epworth Methodist Church—Rev. Denning discusses "Socialism."

The first step to be made in social reform is to know the conditions that demand a change. Exaggeration must be done away with and discontent examined. The power of social reform often arises from feeling, but feeling is not based on judgment or accuracy. All corrective work must proceed from reason, and much harm has been done social reform in our time by insecurity, impatience and fault finding on the part of the labor movement, and although there has been much suffering on all sides, neither capital, labor or the public can be induced to desert the emotional or sentimental stage for the rational one.

There is nothing more striking in the labor movement of today than the position of the employer or capitalist. Popular sympathy is always with the laborer, and the workman is always regarded with sympathy and affection. He is looked upon as the victim of a system that deprives him of opportunity and robs him of reward. The very wealth he heaps mountain high is controlled by the few, while he sits in the shadow and pines away. On the other hand the employer is blamed for all the suffering and discontent. He is looked upon as the enemy of humanity, enjoying ease and luxury at the expense of his fellow man. He has few defenders. Nor does any prophet call him brother.

Has the employer any reason to complain? Deformed limbs are not the only deformity that can mar human life. Nor is poverty the only evil in life. And hence it is that the employer crying out against the conditions that surround him, and makes life intolerable will combine with other employers with the purpose of putting to an end the system that makes his life an unbroken martyrdom.

An examination then of some employer's point of view will be of some interest. In attempting it I make no plea for or against either him or labor. My plea is that he be understood. His place in the industrial world, his characteristics, his aims all be known that we may do him justice.

Modern industry means production on a large scale with the whole world open to competition. Vast amounts of capital are required, extensive plants and large number of workmen. For success the world of competition must be watched, methods studied, immense purchases of raw material, machinery, and an eye to the rise and fall in price or change in demand. The nearest balance of a 1,000,000,000 of capital are required, extensive plants and large number of workmen. For success the world of competition must be watched, methods studied, immense purchases of raw material, machinery, and an eye to the rise and fall in price or change in demand. The nearest balance of a 1,000,000,000 of capital are required, extensive plants and large number of workmen.

Production then demands leaders of great capacity. They must be men of splendid powers and genius for detail, men of judgment and superior leadership. They must be skilled in the knowledge of men to get the best possible quality of work. They must watch the conditions of industry, prudently know when and how to risk their money. They must know how to sell. They must know all modern inventions and their effect on the industrial world. In a word, the employer of today must be a man of the highest intelligence, will and character for on him alone rests the responsibility of success or failure.

Modern industry requires not only vast amounts of capital but men of genius. Some men have the talent but no capital. There is lots of money today in many centers, but money can not always find men of ability or talent. The business failures that take place in our country and the swindles that are perpetrated, each year tell the sad story of incompetence on the part of men. The employer holds an important place in the commercial community. It is he who develops its many sided industries. He who brings the elements of production together, adds his genius and becomes the master leader of men. It is he who pays the dividend, the interest and the wages to labor, who keeps the equipment in repair and surely, if there is any profit, it belongs to him.

No man is so underestimated today as the employer. Our employers are those who give us our present industrial organization, and their services are necessarily arduous, requiring unusual powers. I speak not of those drones who are living on the past toil of their ancestors but those who are now engaged in industrial leadership. How often do they not sacrifice what is best in life to guide industrial society. They put at stake their wealth, planning ceaselessly, to use the forces of production to the best advantage. Frequently they achieve remarkable success, bring to you and to me cheapened commodities, and not unreasonably opening up new sources of wealth. The employer will frequently risk millions of dollars in an undertaking that is so uncertain that a man of ordinary judgment would hesitate before he would venture. It is possible that better leaders might be found, but I doubt it. At all events the adherents of Socialism ought to recognize the debt we owe the employer for the personal efforts and risks he makes for society and for the laboring man of today.

Since the employer must be a man of great capacity and business acumen, it is clear that his whole life is dedicated to bring out the best results for humanity. He is a man who real-

izes his responsibilities to society and progress. It is true that he sees in raw material, machinery and labor a mere collection of commodities of which he is the master and manager, and so the dignity and rights of labor are oftentimes levelled to a mere commodity. True there is oftentimes no contact between employer and workman. This results in neither knowing and understanding each other, and yet I feel that there is a deep human interest in the heart of the employer for his workman. The workman, at least here in Marion, will acknowledge the truth of this statement in the generous provision that is made for those who are crippled or maimed at work. I find instances in our country where disabled workmen receive a recompense four times as high as that given under European state insurance. Those who are injured in the service of the Carnegie Steel company are sent to a hospital at once where the best medical attention is given for which the company pays. The family is taken care of during the enforced idleness of the father, and in case a man is rendered unfit for his usual occupation, something suitable to his physical condition is found for him. Where the accident results fatally the family receives a generous pension. I believe that this is the attitude of our local manufacturers in case of an accident or death. This is an open-handed benevolence that is a surer friend to labor than all the remedies that either the law or Socialism can hold out to the workman. The great pity is that it is not appreciated.

Again the employer is a part of a vast system. He is not free. He must accept the competitive system about him or surrender. If he pays higher wages than others or introduces profit sharing he only weakens himself and falls out of the class of employers I have in mind. He must watch his competitor lest he defeat him. He must guard against the great trusts lest they swallow his business. He must always be adding to his capital and increasing his risks in the face of decreasing profits. All this develops an individuality which makes him lower over the world of which he is a master. He acquires an independence which prompts him to resent any interference on the part of the public authorities. He claims a right to run his own business and, filled with the sense of his own responsibility and the power that is his by individual exertion, he is easily led to look upon himself as a benefactor to the public, overestimate his own services and under-estimate the value of labor in social progress.

This development of self-importance often leads him to love power more than money, and his aim will be to control the market or be the victor in competition, and though he may contribute millions to libraries, church organs or public charities, he never surrenders his power. Some time we see him reaching out into the political field and is only content when he controls a national convention or has a seat in senate.

One striking characteristic of the employer is that he never has anything to say about religion, whilst the laborer is constantly telling us what he thinks of it through the columns of their papers. This in brief is a rough outline of the employer. He belongs to a class, able and progressive, and accustomed to this life from a business point of view; it is not surprising to find him blind to all others.

In the issues of the day, organized labor comes in conflict with the employer. It demands the right to dictate to him the amount of wages, time and manner of employment; whom he shall hire and whom he shall dismiss. Yes, and organizes labor claims the right to go into the establishment of the employer where all goes well and urge the workmen there engaged to go on a strike in sympathy with others now on strike, and finally to organize unions and demand the recognition of the union by the employer.

The employer believes that he alone sustains industry, that his services are finer, higher and more necessary than those of the workman, whereas the workman believes that he alone produces wealth, and should have a greater share in the product than he now receives, and must be made the equal of the employer. The employer, however, thinks that the wages are fixed by the law, supply and demand, but this according to labor's view, degrades the workman to the level of a mere commodity and fails to recognize his dignity as a man.

It will help us to understand the employer to keep in mind that he generally aims at large profits and success in business. Here we see him in a keen competitive struggle. If profits fall, he lowers wages, cuts material, machinery or labor to raise the price. He cannot change the price of iron or coal as these are in the control of men as active and alert as himself, and as labor is weakest, it feels very danger that threatens the employer, and reductions of 3 per cent are not uncommon. The workman, however, demands a demand for a six-hour day later on. Any attempt to fix wages means a division of the profits between employer and workman, and even with all this granted, the employer knows labor will not be satisfied.

The employer's view of life and his character color his attitude towards labor. The mistakes and actions of labor will at times fill his heart with bitterness. He sees his own men go out on a strike in sympathy with some union in another town, whilst they themselves have no grievance, or they will press their claims and take advantage of him when they find him in a strained condition. He finds himself confounded by labor with the wicked rich. He knows that he is far from

wicked and loathes the vice he sees about him. He is judged harshly. He knows that he has won success by hard work. He has labored days and nights and Sundays. He is too busy to be a bad man, and the very men who censure his morals he finds imprudent, intemperate and shiftless, and he concludes that they are responsible for much of their misery and could arise from it if they would only try. When this conviction becomes fixed, he will have little sympathy with labor or its demands. To my mind the great fault in the labor world today is that each sees the faults of the other, but miss the virtues and personal merits. The wise of one class habitually contemplate the foolish of the other.

You will find good and bad employers. Some with pure business conscience and elevated morality. Others bad and knavish, yet both are forced to stand side by side in the same industrial struggle. The trickery, dishonest employer drags down the elevated moral toned ones to their level. The employer who pays his debts must compete with the one who never pays an honest debt. The honest employer must compete with the one who swears the sugar, adulterates the food, and papers the sale. The one who desires to treat the workman honestly must compete with the one who robs and oppresses helpless men, women and little children in sweat shops. I believe that if people would investigate the conditions of labor, and unite in one grand movement demanding honesty and fairness from all employers, a premium would be placed on honesty and punishment would be measured out to the dishonest, cruel employer.

An effort has been made to educate the public along these lines, but with little success. Labor has invented the union label. This label is a wise device, but do we not generally ignore it in public? The labor union itself often fails to remember its own principles. Recently a committee of labor men called upon an employer to remunerate with him because he had employed non-union men. It developed during the meeting that all the clothes were wearing hats made by non-union men, and accepted cigars manufactured in a non-union shop. This is a fair instance of inconsistency on the part of labor to assist themselves to victory. Even when laws are made they are evaded by dishonest employers and unscrupulous labor leaders, and this gives them advantage over honest employers and labor leaders. It has been found necessary to create a system of inspection to see that the laws are enforced. And so we see and appreciate the difficulties under which the honest employer has to work his way to success.

You will see, then, the employer is simply a product of the times in which we live. To do him justice we must understand him and the difficulties confronting him. To condemn him as a shark or oppressor without knowing what has produced him would be the height of imprudence and folly. One who surveys the situation calmly will not agree with the Socialist that every employer grinds the faces of the poor or is forgetful of the claims of the workman to fair treatment. To them we are indebted for the growth of better industrial activities, attractive factory surroundings and educational facilities. I do not mean the fussy paternalism that gives us public libraries instead of better wages but that sympathetic recognition we find for human needs in the heart of the employer for his workman.

Our biggest employers today have become rich by hard work, and not luck as some imagine. They used their brains and hands without ceasing. They saved and abstained and watched opportunities and whilst they grew rich themselves they have enriched thousands of their fellowmen and have given hundreds of thousands comfortable homes.

Men rave about capitalists making enormous gains. Do they ever think of their losses? Millions are sunk, and if the business is a failure, who sustains the loss? Those who work receive their wages. Even surplus profit is used to extend the industry and give employment to greater numbers. You and I have seen the failure of the Marion Manufacturing company and thousands of others. These gave employment to many men and made their families comfortable and prosperous, and many an employer who gave bread and butter to others has been left penniless. He who foresees strife between employer and workman does harm to both. There are indeed wicked men on both sides and there will always be a chasm between the crowd of loafers who stand on the court house steps, and the hardworking rich, but there never should be any antagonism between the wealthy employer and the thrifty workman.

So let those who wish to assist reform or the labor movement first know and then judge. And when exaggeration has been laid aside and all conditions honestly studied we will find the employer not the vampire he is represented to be by the Socialist and much progress will be made in the solution of the labor question.

United Brethren Church.
Communion services were held at the United Brethren church yesterday and previous to the evening service Rev. J. W. Miles preached briefly regarding the Sacrament and its significance. He said in part, preaching from Galatians:

"Paul had discovered that some of his converts at Galatia had departed from the foundation principles which he had preached to them. False teachers had come in and taught error for truth and many were unable in their inexperience to discern the false from the true. With the purpose in mind to convince them of the authority of the gospel which he had preached, he declared that he did not receive it from men, that he was not taught by the other apostles, but that he had received the message which he delivered to them from the Lord Jesus Christ."

"His message, then, was God's message. A message which could not be taken from or added to. It was one which was not only suited to the Galatians and people of that day but which fits the conditions of all times and all people. God's work was not the work of man. Of man's theories, of man's philosophies or man's discoveries, but the revealed will of Almighty God."



Warner & Edwards

Norfolks With A Big-N-

Norfolk Suits are good and just the right kind are scarce.

This morning we received navy, copenhagen, tan and white in 14, 16, 18 yrs.

For the outdoor Miss—the cloth belted, satin lined coat with its straight lines gives an air of jauntness. The skirt has a perfectly plain panel and is made in a practical width. The materials are wool serges and mixtures. A special sale of these new Norfolk Suits at

\$18.00

Warner & Edwards

"It is not our business then to set up theories of religion for ourselves nor to teach them to men, but merely to discover or discern the truths and doctrines contained in the revealed word and call the attention of the

people to these established facts and principles.
"All scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for correction in righteousness, God's word gives us the true interpretation."
Continued on Page Three.

Fancy Market Baskets
The largest and most complete assortment in Marion.

25c to 75c each
Both colored and plain.

Specialists in
R. LEWIS & CO.
Things Good to Eat

WHERE CASH TALKS

100 lb Scratch Feed .. \$2.00
1 bu. Seed Potatoes .. \$2.00
50 lb Extra good Flour \$1.40
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2 Cans Maities .. 15c
2 Gas Globes .. 15c
12 Skivies .. 15c
2 Cans Corn .. 15c
4 Cans Milk .. 15c

O. Grossglau
Phone 688, Marion, Ohio.
905 W. Columbia St.

REAL ESTATE SPECIALS.

Double house, 14 rooms, gas for heat and lights, in good residence district, a 10 per cent investment at \$3150.00.

7-room house, on East George street, near Huber shops, a bargain at \$1450.

Lot 66 by 185 feet, two squares from court house. A story block on this site, would have a floor space of over 30,000 square feet, providing four store rooms, with the second and third floors available for office and dwelling rooms. This would certainly prove a profitable investment.

J. J. SCHOENLAUB

107 1-2 N. Main St. Phone 1157

The Right Kind of Guaranteed Roofing

There is plenty of guaranteed roofing but that does not relieve the fact that there are good guaranteed roofings and poor roofings that are guaranteed. Don't you know that a poor guaranteed roofing will give you no end of trouble and worry for you will have to call on your guarantor numerous times during the life of the warranty. Then there is always more or less dissatisfaction between owner and salesman during the operation of the guarantee of a poor roofing.

Get a good roofing and there can be no trouble about your guarantee. Let me show you the best guaranteed roofing ever put on in our city—the kind that will do good service for probably ten years after the guarantee has expired. Profit by my long experience with roofing.

BUY THE CAREY ROOFING

It is the roofing that has the best reputation on earth.

I also have the Vico lumber for bath rooms, which is new in Marion but the nicest product for the purpose on the market. No bathroom is complete without it.

Call and see me about the Vico Lumber if you contemplate a new bath room and be convinced of the merits of the splendid Vico Lumber.

SPECIAL REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

FOR SALE—Two five room houses in the East End. Small payment down and the balance as rent.

FOR SALE—Two seven room houses on north Main street. Two five room houses on Copeland avenue. Small payment down, balance same as rent.

E. E. BUSH

Phone 456. Over Strayers Drug Store.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt Said:

Life Insurance increases the stability of the business world, raises its moral tone and puts a premium on those habits of thrift and saving which are so essential to the welfare of the people as a body. You can do no better than to insure in The Mutual of Columbus, Ohio, Dr. W. O. Thompson, President, Hon. B. Reinhardt, Secretary.

CHAS. E. SCHAAD,
Mgt. Western Ohio.
Offices, room 15 and 16 the Huber Block.
Good, live agents wanted. Either ladies or gentlemen.



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Spring Hats for street & Dress wear. New arrivals daily.

We want you to know that in this new store you can get better hats from \$1 to \$5 less than others ask.

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Are the noblest of instruments. Its full rich tone, and its splendid volume, are a delight to music lovers. Why not employ the very best of all if you can?

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